Middletown Transcript.

VOL. 3. MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1870. NO. 48.

BOOK, STATIONERY, AND

VARIETY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS and Miscellaneous Works, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, Blank Books, in various styles and binding; Tuck, Memorandum and Pass Books.

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Writing, Letter, and Note Paper,
Envelopes, in variety;
Mourning Paper and Envelopes to match.

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D. L. DUNNING,
No. 2 Town Hall.
Jan. 30—1y Middletown, Del

GRAND EXPOSITION
FOR THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

COMPLIMENTS OF MRS. M. A. BINDER.

No. 1101, N. W. corner Eleventh and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

FASHIONS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER
Of 1870, Wholesale and Retail.

which Paris and the first manufactories supply. Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks and Costumes for Ladies and Children. A special department of plain and elegantly trimmed patterns, of the latest Parisian and English styles, at $6 per dozen.

If you want a handsomely-fitting, well-made suit, at short notice, go to Mrs. Binder's for tasteful trimmings and dainty stitches. Mourning, Travelling and Wedding outfits, Walking and Fancy Costumes.

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comprising the latest Paris novelties in black and colored Fringes, Gimps, Ruches, Loops, Flowers, Gloves, Bridal-Wreaths, Veils, Ribbons, new shades in velvet, Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, Sashes, Neckties.

MADE UP LACE GOODS—GRAND DUCHESSE LACE FOR DRESS TRIMMING.

Pointe Applique, Valenciennes, Hamburg Edgings and insertions, Black Guipure and Thread Laces, new in design and moderate in price.

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Elegant line of Whitby Jet Goods, in sets, Breastpins, Ear-rings, Necklaces and Bracelets. Splendid line of French Jet Goods, Coral and French Gold Sets, Charms, Sleeve Buttons, Chains, &c. which for price or variety in style, cannot be surpassed. Strangers visiting our city are respectfully invited to examine

Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. Also, a perfect system of Dress Cutting taught. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chestnut Sts. Phila.
sept 24—4mos

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

Large and Well-Selected Stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

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Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

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And everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE,

All of which have been selected with care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NO CHARGE
FOR SHOWING GOODS.

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apr. 9—tf

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75,000 Very Large and Healthy Peach Trees, embracing all the best varieties, new and old. E. R. COCHRAN,
Middletown, Del.

N. B. Persons desirous of buying trees are invited to call and examine my stock.
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THE AMERICAN

BUTTONHOLE & OVERSEAMING

is the only complete

SEWING MACHINE

TERMS EASY

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THE AMERICAN

Buttonhole, Overseaming,

SEWING MACHINE,

Has the following advantages over most all other Sewing Machines in the market:

1 It has a tension which prevents cutting of thread or dropping of stitches.

2 It has the most powerful construction, which will insure good work for a quarter of a century.

3 It sews the lightest cambric and the usual shoe leather without any strain whatever.

4 It has a feed bar which can be lowered or raised at will, thus adapting it to all kinds of material.

5 It is impossible to get the machine out of order unless by rust, dust or taking apart. It will never get out of order by working.

6 It has the highest attainable speed, making 2,200 stitches per minute by foot, and 3,000 by steam.

7 It is the lightest running shuttle machine.

8 It makes the most beautiful lock stitch.

9 It has the handsomest appearance.

10 It has the strongest, most convenient, handsomely polished, braced table, with drawer, and board to prevent soiling the dress.

11 Its cover is polished, fitting and locked as a little trunk. There is nothing better than this to preserve the machine.

12 It has straight needle.

13 Four bobbins hold a spool of cotton.

14 It has the best hemmer.

15 It has the most complete attachment, the Jack-of-all-trades, hems, fells, binds, bastes, tucks, braids and ruffles.

16 It is as simple as any machine in the market.

17 It needs but little time to learn its operation.

18 It has the best embroidering attachment.

19 It sews on straight a piece while puffing another at the same time without basting, attachment or after work.

These advantages combine the best qualities of a sewing machine for the family who want to use it steadily in all kinds of work. Nothing equal can be found in the way of combining the advantages of all the sewing machines now known, while obviating all their faults.

THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES

THE AMERICAN

Possesses alone and undisturbed, there being no other machine even pretending them:

1 It has a larger arm and stronger construction than any family machine, admitting larger pieces of work, thus fitting the machine to family and manufacturing purposes as well, without need of two machines. It has 8½x5 inches clear room.

2 It hems any width or thickness, from 1-16 of an inch cambric to 2 inches beaver.

3 It binds a coat, a skirt, or a hat without any braid or binding whatever,

4 It folds up the brim of a hat to any fullness.

5 It overseams a sheet or Brussels carpet.

6 It makes beautiful eyelet work.

7 It embroiders on the edge.

8 It makes buttonholes of any size on any material.

9 It has the braiding machine which makes braid of size or color at the rate of 150 yards per hour. This sells for $10 extra.

10 It always won the first premium at every exhibition in which it has been entered.

THE AMERICAN

Can be had as a plain sewing machine without the buttonhole and overseaming, at $15 less than the given prices.

We want a few reliable agents everywhere, to whom we will make it an object to sell these popular machines.

Machines will be sent to any address on receipt of price. Every machine has a full outfit for plain sewing, hemming, &c.

We simply ask an examination to verify all we state.

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G, PATRONI,

Office and Warerooms,

511 KING STREET

WILMINGTON,

DELAWARE.

June 18—1y

Select Poetry.

SUMMER GONE.

BY WILLIAM C. RICHARDS.

Gone from the earth the beauty of the Summer,
Gone from the heart the measureless delight;
Leaving scant courtesy for the proud new-comer,
Who lifts her horn of plenty in my sight.

Her rudy cheeks, her wealth of golden tresses,
Her robe of sun-down hues are brave to see;
The fruitful vines flush red from her caresses,
Her smiles make harvest on the sunny lea.

Bright are the woods where her silk banners rustle,
As if the sunset flamed the livelong day,
The world, and all the world, with eager bustle
Inoculate, beneath her golden sway.

Add yet the burden of my heart and singing,
Is this one melancholy utterance—gone!
For me, in every harvest song is ringing
A knell for joys that in the Summer shone!

Why do I mourn the falling of the blossom—
While the rich fullness of the fruit is mine?
What pang of loss should rankle in my bosom—
While Autumn pours for me her ruby wine?

Alas! it is my own Life's summer vanished,
And not alone the season of the rose;
While June was here, her radiant beauty banished
Time's deepenning track that sad September shows.

I know the Summer will come back in splendor
To welkin, wold and wood, with Eden's glow;
That Autumn's breath and Winter's blast will render
New strength to earth, beneath dead leaves and snow.

But snows that on my head are thickly sprinkled,
Will not, alas! renew my Summer's prime;
Next June, my brow will be more deeply wrinkled—
If it be more than dust at that glad time.

I know the shadow of this deep dejection—
A light beyond the Sun's great glory cheers—
And life's dead Summer in the Resurrection—
May bloom again with undecaying years

Ah, could I know while autumn winds are sighing—
My Summer had been worth God's making oe'r;
My heart, in falling leaves and blossoms dying,
Would find a sense of sadness nevermore.

The perfect fruits of Autumn's golden cornet
For Summer's lapse bring compensation sweet;
Her face is brown, but golden wreaths adorn it,
Which make the glory of the year complete.

Oh, gone, forever gone! my Life's best season—
And now its fruits remain for me to reap;
Scanty and poor, have I, indeed, no reason—
For my departed Summer days to weep?

I think my harvest, though it be but gleanings,
Will not seem less to Heaven for my true tears;
Since God interprets sighs to deeper meanings,
Than we dare put to our poor hopes or fears.

I would not of lost Summer be complaining,
Though barren most, if yet their little fruit—
Some grace of my dear Lord's great merit gaining—
For Heaven's garner should most humbly suit.

Then o,er the sadness of my recollection—
That the bright summer of my life is gone,
Should shine the glory of the Resurrection—
When life shall put Eternal Summer on!

Select Story.

A TOUCHING LITTLE STORY.

The passengers were on board; the last piece of luggage safely stowed in the hole; the last friend ordered from the deck; the plank connecting the ship with the dock, withdrawn. Capt. Davis applied his lips to his hand trumpet; the cordage creaked; the ropes whirred, and the great three-master, Clyde, with the Union Jack floating proudly from the topmast, spread out her white wings and sailed grandly out to sea, just as the last shafts of amber light from the setting sun shot across the broad waters.

At the same time a hearty three times three rang out, loud and clear, from the motley crowd gathered in groups upon the shore, in order to watch the goingout of the ship, the great ship, bound for that far-off land—America. And very heartily were the cheers reiterated by those assembled on deck,as we receded from the shore, where the canny auld Scotchmen pushed their blue bonnets back from their faces, that they might the better have a last look at their well-loved sons and daughters, who had turned their backs upon their native hills and set out for the land of gold, while many a sturdy Scotch mother applied a corner of her coarse checked apron to one eye, and so made the other do duty for both, as we sailed away,

Ah! how bravely we struggled that night to keep the dread sea-sickness at bay; for, on account of the roughness of the ocean, it began to show signs of an attack before we were well under way; but as it was not until the gathering shades of night rendered the shore of our beloved land invisible, that we succumbed to the clutch of its cold, clammy fingers.

When next we stood upon the deck, we found the expanse of water so great on every hand, the surrounding horizon so distant, the zenith so very high, that the great Clyde seemed but a speck floating about upon the bosom of the mighty deep. For a little while the novelty of our situation delighted us, and then, as we began to realize all, we could not but grieve at what we had left behind, and looked long and earnestly at the eastern horizon, in the vain hope that its blue canvass would roll up from the waters and reveal to us again, if just for only a moment, the dear old shores.

Among the passengers, on the night of our departure, I had taken particular notice of a fine looking Scotch lass, evidently fresh from the Highlands, clean skinned and lithe of limb; a young lass, who, as she shook hands with her friends, laughed heartily at their sad farewells and mournful well-wishes, and who, to take her all in all, had acted like one going to all she loved, rather than one about to leave all that was dear to her; and after that I saw no more of her, and thought no more of her, until one day, about four weeks after we had sailed, when, having occasion to pass through the second cabin, my attention was attracted by a feeble voice issuing from one of the berths and asking for water, and on pushing aside the curtain and looking in, I recognized, in the worn, wasted form, my fine, healthy lass. Of course I procured some water, gave her a little to allay her thirst, bathed her forehead with the rest, and remained with her until she fell asleep. I visited her early on the following morning, and realized that her days were numbered, resolved to remain with her for the short time left.

Poor thing! she was far from home, friendless, unheeded, neglected, without one of her own kith or kin to cheer or soothe her in her last moments, without one to hold a light at the entrance of the dark valley where her feet were soon to tread, and she was very thankful for what I, a stranger could do for her. I remained with her just two days, when she died; and died, too, without one word in regard to herself. We only knew her name to be Miss Cameron.

At noon the following day we were all sommoned upon deck to witness that most solemn sight, a burial at sea. A dead calm prevailed; not a cloud obstructed the scorching rays of the noonday sun; not even a tiny wave enlivened the bosom of the stolid deep. The bat, blinded by the glare, clung tenaciously to the mast; the dolphin settled on the stern of the ship; the great Clyde dropped her sails and stood still, while the beautiful nautilus hoisted its gossamer canvass and floated gracefully by like the chariot of a fairy queen. The dead body, wrapped in its course shroud, and bound with cordage, lay stiff and ghastly upon a long plank which was supported on the side of the vessel. Every passenger was on deck, but not a murmur broke the solemn silence as the minister read the burial service in a low, impressive voice, and for a few moments after the "Amen" had been uttered the stillness was oppressive. Then a hand was stretched forth, and the body slipped off its rough bier and sank with a plunge into its watery grave forever.

At the same moment the nautilus folded its sails and sank from view, and the dolphin rolled away in affright; but in a few minutes all was again as it had been—the nautilus reappeared, the dolphin came back, the disturbed waters grew calm, the flecks of foam melted away; while the dead girl went down, down, down, shaking and quivering and following her trembling shadow.

Towards evening a slight breeze sprang up, and with a feeling of relief we quietly moved away from the place of burial; and just two weeks from that sunny afternoon we sailed into port; that is, as near into port as an emigrant ship is usually allowed to sail. All on board was bustle and confusion, preparatory to leaving. Every passenger was busy at something or another, while I stood listlessly leaning against the side of the ship, intent on watching the movements of a great dragon-fly that basked in the sunlight as it lit on pieces of orange peel, rotten apples, melon rinds and the various other refuse matter that floated in abundance upon the water I had become so very much interested that I never noticed the little boat that had come from the shore, until it settled under the side of our ship, and a stalwart, atheletic young man, with a handsome face adorned with a Scotchch cap, stood up, and catching hold of the rope-ladder, hastily scaled it and leaped on board. He evidently had come in search of some friends or friend, for no sooner did his feet touch the deck than he looked around and anxiously scanned the faces of the visible passengers, then strode briskly to where the captain stood, and made some eager inquiries.

That he was sadly disappointed I could plainly see, although I heard none of the conversation. The bright light died out of his eyes, the expectant look from his face, and drawing his cap down over his forehead, as if to hide the agonized expression that had crept into his face as much as possible, he sprang over the ship's edge and rapidly descended the ladder; but instead of dropping into his skiff as I had expected to see him do, he, either from intent or accident, sank beneath the water; the small space lying between his boat and the ship opening to receive him, and then quietly closing above him without a sign of a cry for assistance, or a groan of anguish having escaped from his paled lips.

It was only for a moment that I stood petrified; but before I could recover from the shock and give an alarm, my brother Dave, who fortunately had witnessed his descent, had decended the ladder and was sitting in the skiff, watching with his keen hunter's eye for the coming up of the young man. For a time we feared that he had drifted beneath the vessel and would never more rise; but he shortly came to the surface about twenty feet distant, and before he had time to sink the second time, an act which he evidently intended to accomplish, as he made no endeavor whatever toward self preservation, Dave was by his side, and in a manner rougher than it was gentle, caught him by the shoulders, and by dint of great strength succeeded in dragging him into the boat in a condition more dead than alive.

And that was how Hugh Carlyle came to join his lot with ours. How he came West with us, and shared the rude shelter of our log cabin and its frugal fare, and hewed timber by Dave's side day after day. Either that, or because I had soothed Miss Cameron's last moments upon earth. For you see that it turned out that Miss Cameron was Hugh's sweet-heart; the woman who had left all to come and join her fortune with his in a strange land; the woman who he had expected to meet on the Clyde.

It was a long, long time after the facts became known to us before Hugh ever made a second reference to his old love; in fact, not until the silver began to gleam amid his dark hair, and the deep lines to furrow his face; not until Dave, far advanced in bachelorhood, deemed it necessary to take unto himself a wife, not until to marry me seemed the only thing left for Hugh to do. And even at that late day I could not but notice with a jealous pang, that the reference to the old love and the old times lacerated him to the quick.

However, I married him, and every pleasantly and happily we lived together in our Western home; Hugh doing his best to improve our new, small frame house, and to cultivate the bit of clearing than surrounded us, aside from his daily labor, and I doing my best in the way of baking and brewing, that back-woods cheer might atone for all deficiencies in the way of other comforts. It was a very out-of-the-way place in which we lived, and seldom was the monotomy of our live broken by the welcome foot-steps of guests; consequently Hugh and I were considerably startled by a rapid knocking at our door, late one cold, rainy night, as we sat cosily before our crackling hickory fire, he reading and I sewing.

However, Hugh lost no time in closing his book and hasting to answer ths summons; but no sooner did he open the door than he staggered back like a drunken man, his face deadly pale; and before I had time to reach him, a small, fragile woman, with hair like snow, entered, and without any hesitation advanced toward Hugh, and flinging her arms about him, sobbed out in the most pitious tone: "O, Hugh! Hugh! why did you leave me? Why did you forsake me? Why did you not come to the ship to me, as you promised? Why, why?" And then, completely overcome with fatigue and excitement, the poor thing fell senseless upon the floor.

Hugh, looked more like a statue than a living man, gazed down for a moment upon the limp mass at his feet, and then, regaining his habitual composure, called me to his assistance, and in a few minutes, through our united efforts, we succeeded in restoring her to consciousness, and then divesting her of her saturated garments, laid her upon her bed, where she tossed and tumbled the whole night through, muttering incoherently to herself, something about "rain, rain."

Towards morning she fell into a quiet, peaceful slumber, from which she awoke with her nerves quieted and her reason restored. But it was only the calm that usually precedes death. Towards the close of the day, just as the little birds were folding their tired wings preparatory for a night's rest, she, her night being gone, and her morning come, began to unfold her wings that she might fly away to those sunny lands where we are told there is no night; and before Hugh, who, at first signs of the death damp, had ridden post haste for assistance, had time to return, she had flown; not, however, before she had told her strange, pathetic story. Strange to us then; quite clear to us now; Hugh having, through strenuous exertion, discovered the name of the young girl who died on the Clyde to be Mary Cameron, while his sweetheart's name was Jessie.

Having expected none but his own love in the Clyde, in the anguish he had felt at news of her death he had never thought to inquire into particulars. It seemed that on her way down from her mountain home she had been delayed for two days and nights by one of those sudden mountain rain storms that often-times make the rocky defiles impassable for days and weeks. Too late for the Clyde, she had embarked on the next sailing vessel, and so landed in a strange land with the face she had expected to look upon of all others, many hundred miles distant—the dear face she had so eagerly looked forward to meeting.

Pride forbade her return; while an all powerful love, together with a slight insanity induced by the shock, had urged her to pass her days and years in tracing the whereabouts of the false face, that she might look upon it if only for once. And truly she laid down her life for that one last look, although her last hours were made much happier by knowing that Hugh had not been false.

Hugh never passes by the grave at the foot of the great oak, but with uncovered head and sorrowful face.

"John," said a stingy old fellew to his hired hand, "do you know how many pancakes you have eaten?" "No, do you?"

"Yes, you have eaten fourteen."

"Well," said John, "you count and I'll eat."

A woman went to a circus in Terre Haute, accompanied by eleven children, and, when a neighbor asked her where the old man was, she said he was at home taking care of the children.

A romantic lady, one of the shoddy family, at Newport, thought the lovely sunsets there were "about a hucklebery ahead" of any she had ever seen.

For the Middletown Transcript.

MR. EDITOR:—Having now a little leisure time I propose through your paper, to call to mind a few incidents of the late political struggle in Delaware,and I might say in the United States, where, for the first time, the races have been brought face to face, at least in Delaware. Foreseeing such a state of things, I last spring proposed in a published letter, to throw all old party names to the fourwinds and accept the challenge thrown down to white men by President Grant, in his proclamation saying the 15th amendment was the law of the land, when he well knew as all other republicans did, that it was never adopted by three-fourths of the States untrameled, and for this reason it was not the law of the land, only an act of Congress, or in other words, could not lawfully overrule State constitutions. But nevertheless there was a political party called Republican, so far lost to every just and honorable principle and obligation to white men, as to seek their disgrace and destruction by bringing in an inferior race (negroes,) on a political equality with white men, and for the particular reason that the present party in national power saw that they had lost the confidence of white people, and therefore must soon surrender to a party that the people had confidence in. However, this expedient of negro franchise must be resorted to, therefore, as I stated, I was in favor, and am now, of throwing away all party names, as I value my race and color above all party names. Last spring, there being a great many Democrats who loathed to give up the name a compromise was effected, to call it the "*Democratic White Man's Party,*" *a new party, and therefore in no way bound or responsible by what Martin VanBuren or any other man calling himself a Democrat might have done, or what any free State, or accept–situation–Democrats may do, we have in Delaware pledged ourselves, not only to be a Democratic Party, but to be purely and exclusively a White Man's Party;* to seek no nigger's vote, and what was done in Delaware, was done and will be done in all the late slave States, for it is a common cause—self-preservation of our white race—and all delegates from the late slave States to the National Democratic Convention in 1872 should be instructed to oppose, should they be offered, *accept situation Resolutions*, and if that opposition failed, to withdraw from said convention, and nominate candidates on the *White Man's Platform*, without preservation or evasion, for this negro franchise amendment is the *dividing line, and dwarfs all other issues*. The very moment President Grant announced the 15th amendment to be the law of the lrnd, that moment the Republican party ceased to be a white mans party, and thereafter started a *new life, the Negro Party*, and the champion of Negroes Rights, thus absolving all white persons who were opposed to negro franchise from all party connection with the republican party; and in this county, and State, these *noble white men*, have helped the Democratic White Men to achieve a great, and God grant, a lasting victory over the negro party, notwithstanding the leaders of that party resorted to the most damnable and cowardly means to try and help hold on to power in this county. Hireling scoundrels were sent to the polls, heavily armed, to murder white people, on the trifling pretext that negroes were obstructed in voting. The Census Marshal here, has, since the election told who sent the nine men here. He says he was told in Wilmington they were sent from Marshall Gregory's men of Philadelphia, and each armed with two 7 shooters, a knife and billy. I want our Legislature when they meet, to ferret out this outrageous act, as it is said part of the programme of the scoundrels was to steal the ballot-box, and to send for persons and papers and mete out *ample punishment to such offenders as counseled and aided this outrage on the citizens of Delaware*, and pass such needful laws as will hereafter meet such cases. The noble motto "White Men Shall Rule Delaware," will forever be lived up to in Delaware.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND.

Townsend, Nov. 21, 1870.

ARAB ODDITIES.—An Arab, entering a house, removes his shoes, but not his hat. He mounts his horse upon the right side, while his wife milks their cows upon the left side. With him the point of a pin is its head, while its head is made its heel. His head must be wrapped up warm, even in the summer, while his feet may well enough go naked all the winter. Every article of merchandise which is liquid he weighs, but measures wheat, barley and a few other articles. He reads and writes from right to left. He eats nothing for breakfast, and about as much for dinner; but after the work of the day is done, sits down to a hot meal swimming in oil, or better yet, in boiled butter. His sons eat with him, but the females of the house wait till his lordship is done. He rides his donkey when travelling: his wife walks behind. He laughs at the idea of walking in the street with his wife, or vacating his seat for a woman.

There is said to be a farm in one of the Western States where the grasshoppers, having eaten up all the crops above the ground, now sit on the stumps and fences, with hoes over their shoulders, waiting for the potatoes to get old enough to dig.

The best favored engagement ring now-a-days is a solitaire pearl. It is more symbolically pure, and not so unpleasantly conspicuous as the diamond.

TROUSSEAU IN GERMANY.

The "trousseau," furnished by the bride's parents, consists chiefly of linen, both household and body linen, generally sufficient to last a lifetime, and adapted to the rank and means of the bride. Thus the rich mother buys what is best and finest in the shops; the less rich one buys up gradually, years before the occasion, good strong household linen, carefully kept in lavender, and cut up and sewed by the girl herself when her marriage is settled. The poorer classes do the same, beginning almost at the birth of the girl; and the peasant woman grows or buys her flax, spins it herself, and lays by a provision of strong linen,durable as sailcloth, for her daughter, as her mother and grandmother did before her. The pride of a German woman, no matter of what rank, is in her linen-press; and it is exhibited to friends and discussed with gossips as one of the chief subjects of a female conversation. It happens rarely that any well-fitted-out woman has to add any material store to her treasure. The jewelry is invariably the present of the bridegroom. He presents to his betrothed the ornaments suited to the rank and station he intends to place her in. The rich man presents his pearls and diamonds; the less rich one, his pretty gold ornaments, the simple artisan, his plain gold brooch, with a lock of his hair at the back, to be worn by his loving wife solemnly on grand occasions to the end of her days, and at the last bequeathed affectionately to some loved individual as her best treasure. The wedding-dress is likewise graduated. From the serviceable black silk of the artisan's wife, it ascends through all shades of usefulness—browr, dark blue, gray, light gray, to the simple white taffetas, and the costly white moire antique. This constitutes no class difference; every woman chooses naturally the sort of gown which her friends and relations have chosen in their turn, and the wedding gown,like the one chosen by the Vicar of Wakefield's wife, is as useful as any other article of the "trousseau."

Besides this, the prudent "middle-class" mother carefully puts into a little purse the pieces of gold provided by the "governor" for another pretty gown, and gives it to the bride for by-and-by, when it is wanted, when the wedding clothes are soiled, and the young matron does not wish to wear the old-fashioned things of her "trousseau." The wedding gifts, we are assurred, give rise occasionally to some little grumbling, but even these are managed in the same methodical style. The first principle is that the gifts are for the "young household," not for the young lady. Accordingly they are invariably adapted to to the rank, station, and means of the young couple, and arranged on a preconcerted plan, so that duplicates are impossible; yet every giver's means and individual tastes are duly regarded. The result is that as all is well considered and well fitted together, the young people start in life with a well-fitted house, prettier and more valuable than would be the case if provided by themselves alone. From the richest to the poorest household, the wedding gifts are ever preserved, valued, and exhibited from pride or vanity or affection; and no giver objects to see his gift treasured for life as the wedding gift which is to last a life.

Rev. Mr. Dye, of Fairfield county, Cal. was traveling through Western Ohio, mounted on a tall, lank, raw-boned animal, (a good frame to build a horse on,) when he came to the junction of two roads, and not knowing which might lead to his destination, asked a ragged, dirtylooking urchin which of the two roads would lead to W——. The boy in a rough and uncouth manner, said "Who are you, old fellow?" Mr. Dye, being greatly astonished at the child's incivility, replied, 'My son, I am a follower of the Lord." "Well, it makes mighty little difference which road you take, you'll never catch him with that hoss,"

A CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—It is a historical fact that, during three hundred and fifty years that the Palace of the Tuileries has been a royal dwelling, no French sovereign has died within its walls. In connection with this fact another may be mentioned: Ever since 1588 every French sovereign who has made the Tuileries his abode has been compelled, at some time or other, to quit the shelter of its roof.

It is said that the mosquitoes are so plenty in the Adirondacks that they can't all get on a stranger at once, so they will stand around in reliefs and wait for their turns, like customer's in a barber's shop. They exhaust a man in three days, and then let him alone, like a deserted oil-well.

"How is it my dear that you have never kindled a flame in the bosom of a man?" said an old lady to her pretty niece, who was portionless.

"The reason, dear," replied the young lady, "is as you well know, that I am not a good match."

An equitable adjustment—"Dr—— wants to know if you'll please pay this bill now?"

Old gentleman looks over the items, and replies:—Tell Dr——I'll pay him for his medicines and return his visits."

A Yankee has recently invented a rat-exterminator, consisting of a sort of snuff. The animal is expected to jerk its head off at the third sneeze.

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1870.

THE TARIFF AND REVENUE REFORMERS.

The New York Post, a republican journal, but a strong advocate of revenue reform, argues that the "protectionists" have been signally defeated in the elections for members of the next United States House of Representatives. As a matter of general interest we copy its remarks and conclusions:

According to our count, the revenue reformers will have in the next House 122 votes, the protectionists will have 76 votes, and there are 45 members whose opinions we do not know well enough to designate them. Of these, however, it is probable that at least as many will vote for revenue reform as for protection. There is no doubt that the House, when it divides on the question, will show a handsome majority for revenue reform.

How has this been accomplished? Shortly after the Indiana electon, in October, Vice-President Colfax made public what he believed to be the causes of the defeat of the republicans there. He showed by a curious array of figures, that the republicans were beaten, first, because many republican voters stayed away from the polls; second, because "it was a positive year of political disaffection, of ticket-splitting, as well as of not voting tickets at all." As examples, he showed that in seven districts republican candidates for the Legislature were beaten, while the republican State ticket had a majority in them all. "The only congressional district where, by republican disaffection, a Congressman was lost, the republican State ticket has a majority."

Now ticket-splitting probably appears to Mr. Colfax the gravest of political crimes; though to others it is one of the best signs that the American citizen thinks for himself, and is not a mere machine, It is the discrimination exercised by voters and mostly by republican voters, which has put a majority of revenue reformers into the next Congress. The Evening Post during the summer faithfully warned the republican politicians that if they wished success they must not nominate monopolists, or land-grabbers, or men of bad character; that their only way to success was to take up civil service and revene reform, and nominate their best men. The result has shown the wisdom of this warning. In almost every instance in which a civil service and revenue reformer was nominated by the republicans, he was elected by the people; but a multitude of cases, where they nominated protectionists and hack politicans, they were beaten.

We have before called attention to the people's verdict in the October elections upon some of the monopolists. No less than six of the Pennsylvanians who voted to keep up the high price of salt, steel, and coal were rejected in the caucus or at the polls: Dennis McCarthy, Martin Welker and Eliakim H. Moore were summarily rejected by their party; Schenck, O'Neill, Morrell, Donley, Cessna, Stewart, Armstrong, Gilfillan, the most pronounced monopolists, were defeated at the polls in districts which before uniformly supported their party; in several districts where revenue reformers had been nominated—for example, the first, second, seventh and fourteenth of Ohio—handsome gains were made.

The November elections present similar results.

In the first Alabama district Buck, one of the most intense monopolists, is left at home, and Norris, another, is defeated by a democrat in the third district. In the sixth Michigan district, Strickland, who has voted for every scheme of the monopolists, was defeated in the convention by Driggs, who was in turn defeated by a revenue reform democrat. The devotion of Gen. Paine to monopoly has given the first Wisconsin district to the democrats, who elected Alexander Mitchell, a good man, by over four thousand majority. The first Virginia district has been lost in the same way. Brown and Hoge were defeated in South Carolina. No less than five pronounced protectionists lost their districts in Tennessee, while Butler and Maynard were nominated and elected, with greatly reduced majorities, only by the corrupt use of power in two of the strongest republican districts in the country.

Of special significance was the result in Arkansas and West Virginia. The first and third districts of Arkansas are represented by Roots and Boles, two of the worst monopolists in the House; they have both been defeated, the former by a majority of nearly seven thousand. On the contrary, in the second district of Arkansas the republicans nominated a liberal man, and the people elected him, although the district gave a large democratic majority in 1868.

West Virginia is now represented by three monopolists, who were elected by large majorities. In the next Congress the first and third districts will be represented by democrats, while McGrew's majority in the second district is reduced from 2,630 to less than one thousaed.

In the eighth Illinois district a direct issue was made on the tariff, and the democratic candidate, James C. Robinson, spoke in almost every town in favor of revenue reform. He over-came the very large republican majority of two years ago, and was leected on that question. On the other hand, the republicans of the second Minnesota district gained a member of Congress by placing General Averille on a straight revenue reform platform.

Throughout the whole list of Congressmen we can only discover two monopolist gains—that of H. E. Havens in the fourth Missouri district and that of Charles B. Farwell, a member of the Chicago city ring, who supersedes Mr. Judd in the first Illinois district, while the monopolists losses number more than forty. For in addition to those already enumerated, in many districts where there was likely to be a contest, the republicans were wise enough to take new men. In this way Congress has got rid of Ferris, Knapp, Laflin, Churchill, Kelsey, Hotchkiss, Fisher and Sheldon in this State, who all voted for almost every measure of protection.

The result of the canvass aside from the victory of the revenue reform and civil service, is that the republicans have lost thirty districts which they carried two years ago. Had the party everywhere done as it did in Missouri—had it boldly placed itself on the platform of civil service and revenue reform, it would not be mortified by these losses.

Of the one hundred and forty-three members who will vote for reveuue reform, about sixty will be republicans These will no doubt control the organization of the House; for while the ablest and most aggressive among the monopolists have been left at home, the revenue reformers have increased their force in ability as well as in numbers. Freeman Clarke of this State, Samuel Shellbarger, James Monroe and Aaron F. Perry of Ohio, James M. Wilson of Indiana, Henry Waldron of Michigan, and other new members, will materially add to the efficient force of revenue reformers who are now in Congress and have been re-elected.

SUMNER ON THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS AND SAN DOMINGO.—Senator Sumner, who is out West lecturing for lyceums, and represented to be "tired and cross" and wishing "to get back to his bed in Washington," has been talking to an interviewer about Motley, Fish, Great Britain, Alabama claims and other matters, also "the St. Domingo job." In regard to this latter affair the Massachusetts Senator is said to have spoken as follows:

Those young military men whom the President had gathered around him or in his actual cabinet, by what warrant it was difficult to say, had taken a notion that there was a good speculation in that quarter, and Grant had, honestly enough, been persuaded into their scheme. Why, a friend of mine, who has been down there, says that the whole coast of the Bay of Samana is staked off into lots and marked "Cazneau" and "Babcock" and "Baez" and that one or two particularly large ones are marked "Grant."

Interviewer.—They undoubtedly put Grant's name down without his knowledge.

Sumner.—Most likely. You remember that Cazneau? He is an old secession democrat, appointed minister there by Pierce and continued by Buchanan. He speaks Spanish fluently and gets on well on that account. Oh, it was a bad buisness, that St. Domingo scheme.

"Grant," says Sumner, "is honest, but he don't know everything, and unfortunately he don't know that he don't know it. That is always the trouble with those cases, and you can't make them know it.

INTERESTING DECISIONS BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—Washington, November 21.—United States Supreme Court, No. 211.—The National Bank of the Republic vs. Millard: error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columb a. The defendant in error sued the bank on a check drawn in his favor by a paymaster in the army, on the bank against funds to the credit of the drawer. Among other matters, the court below refused to charge the jury that Millard could not recover unless the defendant, the bank, had accepted or promised to pay the check. The verdict was for the plaintiff.

As the bank brought the case here, this court now reverses the judgment, holding that the holder of a bank check cannot sue the bank for refusing payment in absence of proof that it was accepted by the bank or charged against the drawer. The relation of banker and customer is simply that of debtor and creditor, and does not partake of judiciary character. There can be no foundation for an action on the part of the holder unless there is a privity of contract between him and the bank, and there can be no such privity where the bank owes no duty and is under no obligations to the holder. The holder takes the check on the credit of the drawer and the bank is not connected with the transaction. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

THE EIGHT ARTICLE OF THE TREATY OF PARIS.—The eighth article of the now famous treaty of Paris provides that "if their should arise between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the other signing powers any misunderstanding which might endanger the maintenance of their relations, the Sublime Porte and each of such powers, before having recourse to the use of force, shall afford the other contracting parties an opportunity of preventing such an extremity by means of their mediator." Among Russia's many complaints against the treaty of Paris one is that this eighth article has been repeatedly disregarded. Its object was to prevent war. How it has failed of its purpose, remarks the New York Herald, all the world knows. It was disregarded in 1859 when Napoleon went to war with Austria. It was set aside in 1866 when Prussia rushed upon Austria and crushed her at Sadowa. It was respected in 1867 when the Luxembourg trouble led to the London conference. It was set at naught by Napoleon when he declared war upon Prussia in the present year 1870. The object of the article was unquestionably good, but its practical value has been equal to nothing.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad are building a new road between Gray's Ferry and Chester; stations will be one mile apart; cars run every half hour, and the distance between the two cities travlled in twenty-five minutes. There will be three tracks, laid with steel rail.

It is stated that the largest iron manufacturing district in Missouri gives over 10,000 majority for revenue reform; the next largest, 6,000, and the district having the largest iron deposits of the world gives 8,000 majority against the protection candidate.

Some of the Cuban politicians in Washington are proposing "an island empire," by the confederation of the West India Islands, with Cuba at the head. The movers of this programme, of course, oppose annexation to the United States.

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

THE COCHRAN-INGRAM WHEELING AFFAIR.—Last Saturday, the 19th inst. was a day that will long be remembered by the fun-lovers of this vicinity. On that day came off in our town the wheeling case, of the causes leading to which our readers have already been apprized. It is therefore unnecessary to recapitulate, save to say that, previous to the election, on Tuesday, the 8th, so confident were the Republicans of carrying this county, by negro votes, having through special and amateur agents admirably drilled "the awkward squad" to have them in due readiness to fulfill the behests of their so-called friends, that our Republican friend and fellow-townsman, George W. Ingram, Esq. made a wager with our young Democratic friend, Thomas Cochran, Esq. that the Republican ticket would run ahead of the Democratic by a majority of 150. The losing party, was, in good faith, to roll the winner in a wheel-barrow from the office of G. W. Ingram & Co. on Broad Street to Main, and thence to the Depot of the Delaware R. R. and back again to the starting point. Our Republican friend came to grief in the result and it became inevitable that he must go to *wheeling*. Between the hours of three and four on Saturday afternoon last, the affair came off in the presence of a large company assembled from the surrounding country (many of whom only came *shopping* (?) and, of course, nearly the whole of the population of the town. A wheel-barrow was obtained from the office of the Adams Express Co. and placed in front of that of G. W. Ingram & Co. and in due time the Townsend Brass Band was on hand to marshal the procession to and from the respective points. Mr. Cochran came to time, ascended the wheelbarrow (that being for the nonce the triumphal car) amid shouts and roars of laughter, in which none more than the Republicans united. Just previous to this, both gentlemen with smiling faces walked over together to Ortlip's hotel, where for a time they were lost to sight. Whether in their great good humor which characterized the occasion, they added another "smile" to those which already wreathed their *lips*, as faithful chroniclers of the incidents of the hour we will not even hazard an opinion. They then returned to the starting point. Gathering his [buffalo] robe around him the triumphant victor mounted his chariot, cigar in mouth, and our friend Ingram commenced his wheeling pilgrimage, a huge nine between his lips. The Band led the way playing "Hail Columbia," and as the procession came opposite the aforesaid hotel, a halt was called, and the charioteer and chariotee went in *again*. Smiling still, they "smiled" once more, and again took up the line of march. The wheelbarrow was adorned with a flag, and a large placard on the front announced the fact that "WHITE MEN SHALL RULE DELAWARE!" Amid strains of music and roars of laughter, in which both gentlemen joined (Mr. Cochran sometimes cheering for Ponder and Biggs) the procession moved down Main street, until coming opposite the Town Hall it stopped again, and was viewed by a large concourse of people, both ladies and gentlemen, gathered there to witness the scene. The procession then marched on, and when opposite the National Hotel another halt was called, and the smiling process was gone through with. From thence to the Depot, and back again to the starting point, the wager *fairly won* and *honorably paid* and with nothing to mar the good feeling and fun which characterized the event, the whole affair wound up with a supper and jolification at the Middletown Hotel. Nothing has occurred in Middletown for a long time so mirth-provoking, as the scene and the circumstances of that day; and we can only say in the close, in regard to Mr. Cochran, in the words of Cowper,—

> "When he next doth ride abroad,
> May I be there to see!"

and to Mr. Ingram, that as he "faced the music" so manfully on the occasion, so that on the recurrence of an another election, he may be found among the large majority of his fellow-citizens, who are determined that "White Men Shall Rule Delaware."

THE COUNTY POOR HOUSE.—This institution, located at Front and Broome streets now contains 180 inmates, 15 of whom are boarders. It is in good order, and a surprise visit on Friday showed the result of the overseer's good management of the inmates as well as of the property. Thursday is the stated visiting day for citizens, but, other proper persons can inspect the house on any day. The main building is four stories high, with two three-story wings, and contains 47 rooms. The insane department is a three story brick building, with a two-story wing, in all, about half the size of the main buildings. The colored people's building, to the north, is two stories high, about 50 by 70 feet. A gate keepers house, is at the entrance. The other buildings are those commonly found on a farm. The buildings and gardens cover about three acres; the farm, 25 acres.

In the main buildings are reels on the first and third floors, with 150 and 75 feet respectively, two inch hose for use in case of fire. The fire extinguisher can be put in full operation in two minutes. On the walls through the houses, are the rules and regulations, scriptural quotations, and mottoes. On the first floor are the office, store rooms, kitchen, dining rooms, private rooms of the overseer, and t e cells. In the latter, which are dark, dry rooms, about 8 feet square and 11 feet high, are put, for a short time, inmates who disobey the rules. On the second floor are the chapel in which religious service is held on Sunday afternoons principally by Presbyterian, Episcopal and Methodist ministers. The remaining rooms on this floor in the southern part of the building, are used for old ladies and a nursery. On the third floor are the sick rooms and a dispensary of medicines; the sexes having separate parts of the floor. On another portion of this floor is the well men's sleeping rooms. There are in all about 40 sick persons. A distributing restaurant, if such it may be called, and a wash room are some of the conveniences introduced within 18 months.

The colored department has been divided into male and female sections. In the old men's room is a blackboard for instructing them. Printed reading is not common with them.

The Insane Department contains 20 women and 18 men or thereabouts. In the day time, the women have a large room to themselves, but at night they are separately locked in rooms; and so with the men. This department is heated by steam, the appartus having been introduced by the present overseer.

The average monthly expenses throughout the year is about $2,000. The products of the farm amount to about $3,000 a year. All the garden vegetables such as cabbage and potatoes are raised on the place. All the hay and straw used, are also raised. A large quantity of straw is used in forming the beds for the inmates, some of the beds being changed every week. The ground is put to the best account, and some laboring men are employed, as the inmates are mostly unfit for the usual farming work.

Six cows supply milk, and eight fat hogs will give over 2000 ponnds of pork this year.

Of the inmates over half are of foreign birth. They are disciplined the same as if members of the overseer's family. Some of them are connected with "well off" families, and prefer the institution. Some are of a disposition, that they would sooner die on the highway than work; but a few can be seen who really have met misfortune.—*Del. Gazette.*

LAND SALES.—The lands of Isaac Register, deceased, were sold at public sale at Smyrna, on Thursday last, by Peter S. Collins, administrator, Joseph G. O. Harrington, auctioneer, for the sum of $27,024.60. The home farm of 129 acres, lying on the road between Smyrna and Dover near Hoffecker's mill, sold for $93 per acre, or $12,066.75. An adjoining farm of 153 acres, without buildings, brought $10,574.23. A farm in Kenton hundred, of 160 acres, sold for $2,145.60. A farm of 100 acres in Duck Creek neck sold for $2200. A lot in Spruance City, sold for $40.—*Delawarean.*

The Democratic Meeting and Barbecue at Cecilton, at 10 o'clock to-day, promises to be a fine affair, and no doubt will be largely attended. Two fine bands of music—one from Wilmington and one from Baltimore—will be present, and the meeting will be addressed by Col. Hambleton, Hon. B. T. Biggs, D. James Blackiston, J. A. Pearce and others.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—James A. Pearce, Esq. as Trustee, sold on Saturday last, the property of Thomas Laney, in the town of Millington, for the sum of $2,500. Purchased by David Smyth of Philadelphia. At private sale, to Mrs. E. R. Wickes, the land of the late Samuel A. Smith near Chestertown, for the sum of $2,150.—*Chestertown Transcript.*

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The November Term of the Superior Court, the Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Session of the Peace and Jail Delivery opened on Monday last, the 21st instant. Chief Justice Gilpin and Associate Judges Wooten and Houston upon the bench.

The commissions of John P. Springer, Clerk of the Peace, and Richard G. Cooper, Prothonotary of New Castle County, were read.

Attorney-General Lore moved the Court for the admission of W. R. Hodgson as a practicing Attorney thereof; and the Court appointed Messrs. Spruance, Gordon and Grubb the committee of examination.

Hon. T. F. Bayard made a similar motion on behalf of Wm. S. Frist, and the Court appointed Messrs. du Pont, Harrington and Gray the committee of examination. The committees of examination reported favorably in both cases, Messrs. Hodgson and Frist were admitted by the Court as practicing Attornies, and took the oath of office prescribed.

The commission of James Armstrong, Sheriff of New Castle county, was read. The Court instructed the Sheriff upon the duties and responsibilities appertaining to his office. Commission of Daniel B. Woodward, Coroner of the County, was also read. The recognizance of the Sheriff, in the sum of $16,000, was then signed by the following gentlemen, as his sureties: Aquilla Derickson, David Graves, Robert T. Rankin, John Tweed, Alex. A. Laws, Archibald Given, Israel Whiteman, Swithin Chandler, M. D., Levi Ruth.

George Z. Tybout was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury.

State vs. Hugh Sweeney. Indicted at the May term for assault, with intent to kill, upon the person of Wm. Q. Moore, on the night of the 17th of April, 1870. Attorney-General Lore for the State; John C. Patterson, Esq., for the prisoner.

TUESDAY.—Fanny Goldsborough, [n.] arraigned for the larceny of a woolen dress, the property of William Stoops, of St. George's Hundred. Pleaded guilty. Sentenced to pay $24 restitution money and costs: to be imprisoned six months, and wear a convicts jacket six months after discharge.

Edward Ringgold, [n.] arraigned for larceny of 40 lbs. of wool, the property of Warner & Co. of Wilmington. Pleaded guilty. Sentenced to pay $10 restitution money and costs; to be whipped with 20 lashes, six months imprisonment and wear convict's jacket six months after discharge.

John Carpenter, [n.] arraigned for larceny of a cow, the property of Jehu Forwood, of Brandywine Hundred. Pleaded guilty. Sentenced to pay $100 restitution money and costs; to be whipped with 20 lashes, to be imprisoned six months, and to wear a convict's jacket six month's after discharge.

John Hammond was surrendered on a bail piece by his surety, Benjamin C. Pearce.

State vs. Sweeney, resumed. Mr. Patterson finished his argument for the defence, occupying about two hours; Mr. Lore replied for the State. The jury were charged by the Court, and after a short retirement, returned a verdict of "guilty."

State vs. William H. Robinson for selling liquor to minors. The defendant not being alleged as licensed tavern keeper in the indictment, the Court ruled he could not be convicted of the charge as laid, and under this charge the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," in two cases. Lore for the State. Whitely for the defence.

State vs. William Thomas. [n] assault and battery upon the person of William Hoopes.—Pleaded guilty. Sentenced to six months imprisonment, and $100 fine and costs of prosecution.

State vs. William H. Robinson, selling liquor without a license. Fined $20 and costs.

State vs. Thomas McCarron. Selling liquor to Rudolph Lungren, a minor. The prosecuting witness in this case was above the age of twenty years, when he purchased the liquor, and bore any appearance but that of legal infancy. The proscution failing to prove that the defandant knew Lungren to be a minor, a verdict of "not guilty" was rendered under the ruling of the Court. Whiteley for defence. Lore for the State.

State vs. the same for selling liquor on Sunday. Pleaded guilty. Fined $20 and costs, and *nolle prose* entered in three similar cases, upon payment of costs.

State vs. Henry Feldmier, selling liquor on Sunday. Fined $20 and costs.

John C. Patterson, Esq. counsel for Sweeney, convicted with assault with intent to kill, made application to the Court for a new trial, upon the ground that since the conviction, evidence had arisen proving the innocence of Sweeney, and that the real offender was then in Court, who would be produced. Rule entered, returnable on Wednesday morning to show cause why a new trial should not be granted.

State vs. Robert Taylor. Assault and battery. Continued until May Term, upon Mr. Taylor's own recognizance.

State vs. Samuel Scott, [n.] Indicted for entering the house of Augustus Hillyard, 204 Poplar street, Wilmington, on the night of the 25th of August last, with intent to commit a felony. Guilty. Sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory; to be whipped with 20 lashes and be imprisoned one year. Bates for State.

State vs. Lucius S. F. Reed. Arraigned on two several indictments for the larceny of a gelding, buggy, harness and robe, the property of Owen Traynor, of Wilmington, on the 14th of May last. Pleaded not guilty.

James Doman and John Davis, negroes, arraigned on several indictments for larceny and pleaded not guilty.

State vs. James Johnson. Assault with intent to kill, upon Edward B. Francis, on the morning of the 31st of October last, in Wilmington. Bates for State. Alexander Cooper, Esq., for prisoner.

WEDNESDAY.—State vs. Johnson, resumed. Mr. Cooper argued the case for the defence to the jury. Mr. Bates for the State waiving the opening. Mr. Bates replied, and Court charged. Verdict guilty.

State vs. Jane Jones. Assault with intent to kill upon the person of Mary Traynor, of Wilmington on the 15th day of August last. R. C. Fraim for State; Wm. R. Hodgson for the defence. Court adjourned over until Friday.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY.—The regular examination of the Academy for the present fall term will begin on Wednesday morning next, and continue until Friday night. A general invitation is extended to parents and others who may be interested. The following is the order of the examination in each study:

WEDNESDAY, A. M.	
9 o'clock	Bookkeeping and the A Latin Prose,
10 "	B Latin and German,
11 "	Geometry and Mental Arithmetic.
P. M.	
1 o'clock	U. S. History,
2 "	A Algebra and Vocal Music,
3 "	Commercial Law.
THURSDAY, A. M.	
9 o'clock	Greek and C Arithmetic,
10 "	B Algebra,
11 "	A Grammar,
P. M.	
1 o'clock	A Geography,
2 "	Philosophy and Phonography,
3 "	D Arithmetic.
FRIDAY, A. M.	
9 o'clock	C Algebra and Latin, Cicero,
10 "	A Arithmetic,
11 "	B Arithmetic.
P. M.	
1 o'clock	B Grammar and B Geography,
2 "	C and Primary Arithmetic,
3 "	Select Reading.

A general report of the standing of all of the students in respect to their decorum in school and proficiency in their studies, will be made out and given to each student as soon as possible after the examinations. The winter term of fourteen weeks, begins on Monday, December 5th.

LECTURE.—Rev. Dr. McCabe of this town will deliver a lecture—subject: "Misfortune and Infirmities of Men Genius"—in Institute Hall, Wilmington, on Thursday evening next, December 1st. at 8 o'clock. The Doctor enjoys a high reputation as a lecturer, and the citizens of Wilmington may expect a rare intellectual treat. The Baltimore Sun, Baltimore Evening Republican, Baltimore American, Richmond Dispatch, York (Pa.) Advocate, and other leading papers have spoken of the Doctor's lectures in the highest terms.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—George Harris, who was to have been hung at Elkton, yesterday, for the murder of Alexander Russum, at Back Creek, Cecil county, was respited again until the 16th of December, when his sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life.

Sheriff Armstrong has appointed John Adkinson of Newark as his Deputy.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Thomas Murphy, whilst out gunning on the farm of Mr. Samuel Fenimore, near Odessa, on Thursday afternoon last, met with an accident, which terminated his life. He had laid his gun down to take a chew of tobacco, and in picking it up again, it went off, discharging the load through his body, near the heart, killing him instantly. The deceased was about twenty-two years of age, and has been living in the Fenimore family since he was seven years old.

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed here. All the stores and other places of business were closed. Dr. McCabe had service in the Chapel, and a union service of the the Methodists and Presbyterians was held in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Robert A. Cochran is having a new pavement laid in front of his stores, on the Square. It will be several inches higher than the old one, which will be a decided improvement.

Reports of a number of robberies reach us from Kent county, Md. We have been unable to learn any of the particulars, save that Mr. Jervis Spencer was one of the victims.

Gov. Saulsbury has appointed Edmund B. Frazer a Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, in and for New Castle County, vice Abraham Staats, Esq. whose term expired on the 6th inst.

The tableau entertainment to be given by the Smyrna Seminary will be held on Dec. 2d. In addition to the tableaux there will be humorous dialogue, charades, music, etc.

FIRST SNOW.—The first snow of the season fell on Saturday last. It began to fall about eleven o'clock, and continued only a few minutes, but entirely covered the ground.

THE WAR NEWS.

The game of strategy, in which the French army of the Loire has thus far been handled in a masterly manner, goes on. The principal field of operations lies within the departments of the Loire and of the Seine, but the entire French line extends from near Evereaux, in the department of Eure, to Nevers, in the department of Nievre, is over a hundred miles in length, and is made up of other forces besides the army of the Loire proper. The most important events are expected to occur within the former limits, the forces on the extreme flanks co-operating.

The bombardment of Thionville, near the Luxemburg frontier, has become mercilessly terrific. In the sortie of the French garrison from Montmedy, on the 17th, 500 Germans were killed, wounded or captured. Several minor engagements are reported in different parts of France, in which the Franc-tireurs appear to bear the most conspicuous parts. Ricotti Garibaldi, with 400 men, routed 750 Prussians at Chatillion on Monday last, causing them to leave their dead and wounded on the field, together with baggage and ammunition wagons.

Military operations in France have been seriously retarded within the past few days by stormy weather. Rain and snow have been falling throughout the republic. The bombardment of Thionville has been active and unremitting since Tuesday. It was reported in London at an early hour yesterday (Friday) morning that Thionville had capitulated.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg represents that the reply of Prince Gortschakoff to Earl Granville, which was received in England on Thursday, was very conciliatory in its tone, and asserts that Russia craves peace generally, and in the east especially, and that she shrinks from acting separately from the other powers. The submission of the questions at issue to a conference or congress of powers will probably soon be the next phase of the trouble.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Read the advertisement of W. M. Kennard, in our columns, and when you visit Wilmington, be sure and call at his large and attractive Dry Goods and Carpet House, 306 Market St. This is the most extensive dstablishment of the kind in Delaware, and cannot be surpassed in any city for variety and low prices.

ALASKA.—Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at Sitka, we had walked but a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, shanties and courts of these boreal tribes. There the familiar, homelike names of Cherry Pectoral, Pills, &c. salute us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more business than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to ourselves where they visit every fireside.—Correspondent Alexand.Journal.

ADVANCE IN KID GLOVES.—The prices of kid gloves, says a New York letter, continue to advance. On Saturday they could be purchased at $2 25 and $2 50, retail; to-day the quotations range from $2 75 to $3. Some enterprising dealers have brought a large assortment of Italian gloves into the market for $1 the pair, and these are eagerly snapped up, though they have a shabby enough look. If the war continues it is probable that cloth or dog-skin gloves will have to be introduced. A fine assortment of Jouvin and La Belle Kids can be found at Hanson Bros. bought before the rise.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.—The Celebrated "Buffalo" Black Alpacas are recognized to be the only real standard Alpaca for the United States, and are universally worn for Walking Suits. John A. Reynolds & Sons' is the only place in Middletown where they are kept. They have them for 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 85, 90 cents and $1 per yard.

Hanson Bros. have just received a new invoice of those beautiful French Kid Scolloped Shoes.

Every Working-man should call at REYNOLDS & SONS' and buy a pair of 19 inch leg, whole leather, double soles and tap boots—every pair warranted.

The Navy Blue and Invisible Green and Empress Cloths at HANSON BROS.

Heavy Buckskin Gauntlets and Gloves for men and boys' wear at Reynolds & Sons'.

A new line of Irish Poplins, all colors, Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs, Slipper Patterns, Java Canvass, Embroidery Canvass, &c. at HANSON BROS.

Coates' Spool Cotton, 7 cents per spool, at J A. REYNOLDS & SONS'.

A very desirable building Lot in Middletown for sale by G. W. W. NAUDAIN.

APPLES! APPLES!!—Of the best eating and cooking varieties sold in quantities to suit the puchaser. Apply to Hanson Bros. or R. Eugene Cochran,

Thomas B. Hurn, is making extensive preparation for making up Fashionable Garments for Fall and Winter use. He has procured a superior workman from the extensive and well known establishment of Rockhill & Wilson, Philadelphia, and is prepared to give the fullest satisfaction to his customers. For a neat and tasty coat, vest or pants call on Hurn.

The assertion that 40,000,000 francs were found in Metz after its surrender turns out to be untrue.

REVIEW OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The war in France, from the battle of Worth to that of Sedan, was entirely a war in the open field. On both sides immense armies, well officered, well trained, well equipped, marched to the contest, and it was more than doubtful who would be the victor. It was generally conceded that the chances were about equal, if not on the side of of the French; but few thought it possible that the Germans would be able to secure such marked success in the open field against an enemy renowned for ages for his *elan* in the attack, and the brilliancy of his strategy and tactics. All preconceived impressions and opinions were, however, destined to obliteration by the remarkable events during the first part of this remarkable war. The Germans were not only successful in every pitched battle, and almost every minor engagement, they also succeeded in utterly routing and finally destroying, enclosing, and capturing all the French armies opposed to them, making their Emperor and commander-in-chief a prisoner at Sedan. Immediately after the battle of Sedan the character of the war in France changed completely. Everywhere the French, driven from the field, took refuge behind the walls of their innumerable fortresses for the purpose of delaying the enemy's advance into the interior and to gain time for a reorganization of their armies and government. At Paris, Metz, Strasbourg, at Toul, Verdun, Mezieres, at Phalsburg, Bitsche, and Belfort, at Soissons, and a number of other fortified places—most of them, however, fortified after the system of Vauban, the great engineer of Louis XIV. and not fit to resist for any length of time our modern far-carrying artillery—a determined and earnest resistance has been made up to date, in order to gain time and harass the enemy until a new army should have been created to take the field against the German hosts pouring into France. This has at last been accomplished, and about a week ago a new army—the Army of Loire, commanded by General de Paladines—took the field, and thus far with marked success. At the battle of Orleans, fought November 12, against the celebrated Bavarian General von der Tan, commanding several army corps belonging to the great army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, headquarters at Versailles—the French were completely successful. The Germans were beaten, out-flanked, routed, and had to retire, with severe losses in men, guns and prisoners, to Toury, a city situated about half way between Orleans and Versailles. There they are now, trying hard to hold their own against the victorious army of the Loire, which has followed up its success in order to attack the position of the Crown Prince at Versailles simultaneously with General Trochu, who is, according to all accounts, preparing a sortie on the grandest scale, under cover of Mont Valerien, in the same direction. In other words, it has been decided by the French commanders to combine their movement in the field with their lately necessarily defensive operations; and the Germans who had so difficult a task against the French in the field, and afterwards against them behind their walls, will now, since the two modes of warfare have been combined, and since winter has set in, acting as an additional powerful ally to their antagonists, will hereafter have a more difficult task to solve than ever before.

It appears that General Aurelles de Paladines has moved his army to the northwest of Toury, where he gained so signal a victory, in order to form a junction with General Keratry and Gen. Bourbaki, who are moving down to join him, and then outflank his beaten adversaries, and approach Paris almost directly from the west, between St. Germain and Mont Valerien, somewhat north of Versailles. Severe fighting has already taken place in the neighborhood of the City of Dreux without any decisive result at all, inasmuch as it was only an engagement between the outposts of the the two approaching armies, although the Prussians, as usual, claim a victory.

The operations in the Vosges and Jura Mountains and in the Valley of the Rhone form a distinct feature of this unexampled war. The armies of the Germans in the east are more particularly composed of southern Germans—those of the French more particularly of southern Frenchmen. The fighting is accordingly severe, bitter, and cruel, for while both the southern French and southern Germans are notorious for their predominant kindness of heart, they are both, also, notorious for their fierceness in battle. The advance of the Germans from the east is very slow. On every side they are surrounded by guerillas, called Franco-tireurs, while the enemy in front contests gallantly every foot of soil. Their objective point is the city of Lyons, which, however, they will not reach for some time to come, unless they should be able to secure some more marked successes than up to now, and even should they reach it, what then? Lyons is very strongly fortified—is in reality stronger than Paris, not only on account of her fortifications, but also on account of her so much smaller population. Should the Germans be able to march down the Valley of the Rhone unmolested, and squat down at ease to the siege of Lyons, it would nevertheless take them all winter to create an an impression in that quarter. The war in France has turned into a winter campaign, and the position of the Germans, although their armies are numerous, and cannot well number less than 750,000 men, and in spite of all their successes thus far, is actually more critical to-day than it has ever been before. Their armies have suffered terribly, both by battle and sickness, and are now composed to a great extent of recruits. Their lines of communication and supply are getting more extended and more unsafe every week. The line around Paris, always weak, has now become precarious, since the army of the Loire has become a reality. Their people at home wear mourning, every second man, woman and child, and their hearts are heavy over their frightful losses, the more so since they begin to appreciate that they have only defeated a dangerous and troublesome neighbor in order to fasten upon themselves the more securely Prussian chains and handcuffs. They begin to see that the German unity and nationality, secured at the expense of a liberty-loving people like the French, means death to their own liberties, and they are accordingly loudly demanding peace and mercy for their neighboring nation. Nevertheless, there is no end to be forseen in this dreadful war. Prussian ambition and French desperation alike make an early peace impossible.—*Phila. Record.*

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR DECEMBER.—We have heard enthusiastic readers declare that this holiday number was the best that has ever been issued, and when we look at the varied and superb embellishments and the captivating stories, we are inclined to think it is so. The steel-plate, "Olive Plants," is a pretty domestic scene: the beautiful frontispiece, "Sorrow Under the Sun," is a romance in itself—such a world of expression is in the face of the girl leaning from the window-sill; the colored "Pattern for a slipper" furnishes just the design for a holliday present; and the colored Fashion Plate, as usual, is unsurpassed. Nothing of the kind can compare with this in all a fashion plate should be. We like the wood-cut,—"An Idyl on the Ice," and the patterns for dresses, winter wraps, &c. are uncommonly elegant. The music is "Alone and from Home." The literary matter, in prose and poetry, places this magazine at the head of its class, and the editorial department, with many readers, is the special attraction. Great inducements are offered to new subscribers All *new* subscribers for 1871, who subscribe by the first of January, shall receive the December number *free*—making *Thirteen Months* in all! Price $2,50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving.) Four copies, $6. Five copies (and one gratis,) $8. "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post" (and *one* engraving,) $4.00. Published by Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. *Sample copies sent gratis.*

Cordozo, negro Secretary of State of South Carolina, is prominently spoken of for the United States Senatorship vice T. J. Robertson, whose term expires with the Forty-first Congress. The fact that the new South Carolina Legislatnre has a negro majority of thirteen on joint ballot, is supposed to be in Cardozo's favor.

McFarland's paper and rag warehouse, Philadelphia, was burned Saturday night last. Loss $40,000; insurance $25,000. The Keystone paper-box factory, adjoining, was damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured. Fisher & Co's. paper store was considerably damaged, but the loss is covered by insurance.

The cases of the assistant marshals whose accounts with the census bureau show them to have been guilty of making fraudulent entries in order to increase the per capta compensation allowed by law are in the hands of the Attorney General, and instructions will accordingly be issued next week to the district attorneys of the several districts in which they reside to institute proceedings against them, and *press for a conviction* in every instance. Other similar frauds have been perpetrated by assistant marshals in thinly settled districts of some of the Western States, but detection following them, they will be prosecuted. About seventeen cases are already on the table of the Attorney General, and five or six more will soon be forwarded from the census bureau.

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst. by Rev. Thomas T. Billopp, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Cecil county, Md., at the residence of the brides father, J. B. Fenimore, Esq. Mr. G. E. Hukill and Miss Maggie R. Fenimore, both of Middletown, Delaware.

In Chesapeake City, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Malrey, Mr. Andrew Beasten and Miss Kate Mariner.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, near Odessa, Willie H., youngest son of W. E. and Mary S. Vandegrift, aged 2 years.

SOMETHING NEW.

A great Boot and Shoe and Hat Store, in

SMYRNA,

KNOWN AS THE

BEE HIVE,

Where a full line of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises,

are kept constantly on hand. I would call the attention of the public to my new store. I have just opened the largest stock Boots and Shoes ever opened by any dealer on this peninsula. My stock embraces Mens Heavy Kip Boots, eighteen and twenty inch legs, double sole and double upper, and tap sole, warranted to turn water.

Mens Fine French Calf,

Double Upper and Sides Lined Boots,

CUSTOM MADE,

And warranted as good as can be made in a shop, at three dollars less on the pair.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes,

IN LARGE VARIETIES, HEAVY, MEDIUM, AND FINE.

I make a speciality of Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine wear. You will always find the leading styles. All the leading styles of

Men's, Youth's, and Boy's Hats,

Stylish, Plain, and Staple. Also, the Fall Style OF GENTS FUR HATS.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs,

A Choice lot of Trunks and Valises.

These goods are all bought from first hands, for Cash, and will be sold only for Cash, as we keep no books. Do not forget the name, the *BEE HIVE.*

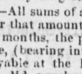
J. H. PRIMROSE,
Commerce St. below Market,
Smyrna, Del.

P. S.—I think it would be well for persons in and around Middletown, to come to Smyrna and purchase their Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Furs at the Bee Hive, as I am determined to make it to your advantage. Don't forget this. J. H. P.

sept 24—3mos

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Personal Property

THE undersigned intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence near Sassafras, Kent county, Md. on *THURSDAY, December 15th, 1870,*



his entirie stock consisting in part of, ONE THOROUGH BRED YOUNG MARE, well broken and fast, one fine saddle horse, 2 good carriage and work Horses, three pairs of very fine young mules, 1 Yoke of GOOD YOUNG OXEN, well broken, 7 Superior Milch Cows, and twenty head of Young Cattle, among them some of the best bred cattle on the Eastern Shore. A fine lot of Chester County Shoats, 1 farm wagon, iron axle, (Jersey make,) hay rigging, large peach body, nearly new, dearborn, iron axle ox-cart, truck,

EXCELSIOR REAPER & MOWER,

combined, (nearly new,) 1 Penington Reaper, 1 Woods Mower, 2 Independent Wheat Rakes, 1 Sinclair Cutting-box, 1 Drill, with Odessa Attachment, 1 Seed Sower, 1 Gang Plow, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Harness, Wheat Fan and Corn Sheller, both nearly new, Coal Stoves, Timothy and Clover Hay by the stack, &c. &c.

Sale to commence punctually at 10 o'clock. The sale will positively take place on the day named, and everything offered will be sold.

TERMS:—All sums of and under $25 cash, on all sums over that amount there will be given a credit of six months, the purchaser giving his negotiable note, (bearing interest,) with approved security, payable at the Kent National Bank of Chestertown, Md. purchaser to pay for stamps. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

Nov. 26—3t DAVID C. BLACKISTON.

LECTURE.

REV. J. COLLINS McCABE, D. D,

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN DELAWARE,

Will Deliver a Lecture at

AT INSTITUTE HALL,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE,

On Thursday Evening, December 1st,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Subject;—"The Misfortunes and Infirmities of Men of Genius."

TICKETS - - - - - 50 CENTS.

To be had of Boughman, Thomas & Co. Porter & Co. E. S. R. Butler, Robelen & Bro. H. P. Bringhurst, James G. Birnie, H. O. Moore, and at the door.

THOS. M. OGLE,
JOHN TAYLOR, } Committee.
J. P. ALLMOND,

nov 26tt

LOST!

ON Sunday morning Nov. 20th, between Mr. James Kanely's and St. Ann's Church, or in the Church or grave-yard, A GET AND GOLD EAR-RING with hair in centre. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at the store of John A. Reynold's & Sons, Middletown, Del.

Nov. 26—2w

GEO. W. INGRAM,

AUCTIONEER,

Middletown, Delaware.

All orders addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

Nov 26—4mos

Correspondence of the Middletown Transcript.

NEW CASTLE, Nov. 23, 1870.

MR. EDITOR.—Thinking that perhaps a few words from your county seat might not be uninteresting to your numerous readers, I venture to again send you a few of the doings here since my last, at the same time begging pardon if I intrude. Improvements still continue, among which may be mentioned the laying of a new and wider pavement around the Court House, and a portion of what is commonly known as the "School Green." The cost I believe is paid by the county and our town commissioners jointly. One of our coal and wood yards has again changed hands, the purchaser this time being James Jones, late one of the Radical candidates for the nomination for Sheriff. D. W. Harlan, Esq. principal of our schools, will shortly leave for the scene of his new labors as superintendent of the Wilmington Schools, a position to which he has been recently elected by the school board of that city. While we cannot blame Mr. H. for seeking a more lucrative position, we at the same time regret the change, and only hope our board of education will find a gentleman as capable of managing our schools. Our new Sheriff took possession of the Sheriff's House on Thursday, the 17th inst. The torch-light procession arranged for the evening came very near being a failure, on account of the scarcity of torches, as it was, however, those who could procure them paraded though the principal streets of the town headed by the New Castle Cornet Band, and halted in front of the Sheriff's house, where they were very agreeably entertained with a brief but spirited congratulatory address, by Alexander Cooper, Esq. The election passed off very quietly here. and resulted as we predicted it would, in a largely increased majority for the Democratic candidates. That adventuress, Polly McNatt, did'nt extend her perambulations to New Castle County, hence we had no internal dissensions, and only the black and tan crew and their negro allies to contend against. The negro troops fought bravely, but it was of no avail. The number of negro votes polled was not so large as at the little election, owing no doubt to the fact of a certain U.S. Official being in durance in the Court House, acting as one of the judges.

Court commenced on Monday, and from present appearances the session will be protracted till well on in December. There are an unusually large number of prisoners to be tried, mainly for petty offences, besides a large civil list. Our town, as a consequence will be quite lively for the next three weeks. The only criminal case yet tried was that of Hugh Sweeny for an assault and battery with intent to kill one Wm. Q. Moore, of Wilmington. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Lore for the State and Patterson for defence. The prisoner's council has made a motion for a new trial, which will be argued today A new feature attending this session of Court, is the opening of a Shaving Shop in an office adjoining the Court House where certain private Bankers have established themselves for the purpose of discounting witness checks. This looks badly for the county, and our Levy Court should see to it that the County Treasurer reside at the county seat. H.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.—John Armrtrong and Charles Jolly while drunk murdered a whole family of five persons near Potosi, Washington County, last Saturday. They called at the cabin of David Lapine, and a difficulty arose between Armstrong, Jolly, and a sister of Mrs. Lapine. Mr. Lapine interfered to quiet the disturbance, when Jolly drew a revolver aad shot the old man four times, killing him, instantly. Jolly then turned upon Mrs. Lapine, knocked her down with his fist, and then shot and killed her. Armstrong in the meantime had procured an axe, with which he knocked down Mrs. Lapine's sister, and then completely severed the heads of all from their bodies. The two children were also mudered. The men then fired the cabin, and burned it to the ground with the butchered bodies in it The murderers have not yet been captured, but their arrest is regarded certain.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY.

Wheat, new	1 00@1 20
Corn, yellow,	70
" white	75
Oats, new	42
Timothy Seed	6 50
Clover Seed	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Potatoes	75@[illegible]

WILMINGTON.

Wheat, prime	[illegible] 25
Corn,	[illegible]@75
Oats,	60
Flour	$6 50@10 00

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime new red wheat	$1 39@1 40
Corn, yellow	80@83
Oats (Pennsylvania)	54
Cloverseed	$8 00
Timothy	$6 00

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Constantly on hand at prices to suit all.

EGG,	2240 lbs.	$7 00
STOVE,	"	7 00
NUT,	"	6 25

This Coal we warrant to be of the Best Quality and guarantee it to give satisfaction.

CHAS. T. STRATTON,
Odessa, Del.
oct. 22—tf

ESTRAY.

STRAYED from the undersigned on Wednesday, the 26th ult. a small DARK RED COW, with a White Stripe across her back and a White Forehead. A suitable reward will be given for her return. JOHN G. SCHAICH, Middletown, Del.
nou 5—3t*

NORWAY OATS FOR SALE.

IN Quantities to suit purchasers.
E. R. COCHRAN,
Middletown, Del.
nov 5—4mos.

Counter For Sale,

INQUIRE OF E. T. EVANS, Middletown, Del.
[nov 5—1m]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING.

228 MARKET STREET, 2nd Door below THIRD
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Ready Made Clothing in Delaware,

Our Own Make, now on hand, and will be sold at less than Philadelphia Prices.

All our Clothing is made in Superior manner by PRACTICAL TAILORS.

The Proprietor having an experience of over thirty years in this Business, will guarantee satisfaction to any purchaser.

A full line of
FINE CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
VESTINGS,
Constantly on hand for
ORDER WORK,
which will be made in the
LATEST STYLE AND BEST MANNER,
At No. 228 Market Street,
The Oldest Established Clothing Emporium in Delaware.

March 16—y **Edward Moore**

Professors BUCHANAN & DOWN of the American University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumours and Ulcers by their new discovery. A painless treatment, *no* knife, *no* plasters, *no* caustic burning. The most remarkable effect of this treatment is, it separates the chemical elements of cancerous growths, so that they shrivel, die and disappear and will not return. All those afflicted can call on the Professors Buchanan & Down, University; or address, No. 514 Pine Street, Philada.

TUMOURS. CANCERS. ULCERS.

aug 13—1y

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS. M. D. and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear* (*his speciality*) *in the Medical College of Philadelphia*, 13 *years experience*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. apr 15—1y.

PLOWDEN'S SEEDLING PEACH.

I can with confidence now offer a few Trees of the above named Peach—having tested it for the past two bearing seasons, maturing its fruit on the 26th of June of both seasons suitable for market, twenty days earlier than Hale's in the same orchard. Having purchased the buds of the original tree of Col. Plowden, at a large cost, expressly for my own planting, never intending the sale of any of the trees, (not being at all in the business,) I have consented to part with a few of them, which will be budded from, for sale.

I have concluded, for an early distribution of this early variety, to offer for sale, four hundred of the six hundred budded last year. The trees are from two to six feet, and are in *a healthy condition*.

Orders will be strictly filled in rotation, as received, with the best grown trees, (as the season will permit.)

Terms Cash.-Price $5 per Tree, which will be carefully packed and delivered in Washington City, and freighted as per order, without extra charge. J. B. CLAGETT,
Brightwood P. O. District of Columbia.

REFERENCES.

We were shown a few days since very remarkable specimens of Early Peaches—"Plowden's Seedling." The fruit is solid, beautifully formed, and delicately colored; one of them measured fully eight inches in circumference. They seem to be of a variety never before known. They were picked on the 26th of June. Specimens of the fruit have been sent to the Agricultural Department, and are much admired by Commissioner Capron.—*Sunday Gazette, Washington City, July 4, 1869.*

[*From Hon. Ethan Allen, N. Y.*]

OFFICE U. S. DIST. ATTORNEY, June 28, 1869.

MR. J. B. CLAGETT:—Your present of fine Peaches have arrived in good condition, and are delicious. I saw some on Broadway and was informed they were just from Florida; so you are considerably ahead of time, considering your latitude

[*From Hon. Frederick Stone, Md.*]

COL. PLOWDEN: July 6, 1869.

Your sample of Peaches arrived safely yesterday. I have no doubt myself as to its being a new variety.

[*From Hon. B. G. Harris and Hon. G. F. Maddox.*]

We thank you for the present of the beautiful Peaches sent on the 4th of July. We received from you some specimens last year, which appears to be entirely different from any Peaches we have yet seen.

If our peach growers could secure some of Col. Plowden's variety, which matures fourteen days in advance of Hale's Early, it would make quite a difference in their accunts, as the earliest peaches command the highest prices.—*Middletown (Del.) Transcript, July 22d, 1869.*

RIPE PEACHES.—Mr. J. B. Clagett exhibited today some very fine samples of the New Seedling Peach, which attracted so considerable attention last year. They are of medium size, beautiful in appearance, and delicious in taste. But the great feature is the fact that they ripen about twenty days earlier than any other Peach ever known in this vicinity.—*Evening Star, Washington City, June 27th, 1870.*

[*Potomac Fruit Growers' Association, July 6, '70*]

Mr. J. B. Clagett exhibited some specimens of "Plowden's Seedling Peach." The Committee on Fruit report on the Plowden Peach, thus:—"A free-stone, and very firm, delicious and rich. It ripened on the 26th of June, last year and this, thus fixing it as an early bearer."

Nov. 12—3t*

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AT AUCTION!!

Will be sold at Public Sale, in the Hotel Yard of Curtis Lippencott, at Middletown, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1870,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.

25 Pairs of Ambulance Harness,
25 Pairs of Wheel and Lead Harness,
100 Pairs of Double & Single Driving Lines,
50 head halters, 2 riding bridles; also
Government blankets,
McClellan saddles,
50 artillery traces 12 feet long,
and other articles not herein enumerated.

Farmers and persons in need of Harness should make it a point to attend this sale, as this may be the last sale of Government Harness.

All this harness is in first rate order and ready for immediate use, without any expense of repairing.

Sale positive and without reserve. Terms cash, as soon as the property is struck off.

Goods open for inspection early on morning of sale, and no postponement on account of weather.

J. S. TOPHAM & CO. Washington, D. C.
L. W. Stidham & Son, Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, 111 East 4th st. Wil. Del.
nov 12—ts

FOR SALE.—Two pairs of Mules.
Apply to E. R. COCHRAN,
Nov. 5—1m Middletown, Del.

NEW STOVE, TIN, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

THOMAS H. ROTHWELL'S NEW BUILDING,
North Side of Main Street, 4 Buildings West of Town Hall,
Middletown, Delaware.

Where he has constantly on hand, and is prepared to manufacture

ALL KINDS OF TIN WARE, At Short Notice.

Particular attention paid to

ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

COOK STOVES.
STAR, COTTAGE, NATIONAL, CHARM, PRIZE, & VICTOR COOK.

PARLOR STOVES.
BOQUET BASE, GAS, BURNING BASE, DIAL, VIOLET, REVERE, UNION AIR-TIGHT.

James Spear & Co's "REVOLVING LIGHT."

The proprietors claim for this stove that the mica windows never become smoked; perfect cleanliness in poking the fire; entire safety of the fire; requires very little attention; thorough ventilation of the room, thus preserving the health of the occupants; entire freedom from dust: a uniform and well regulated heat; a gas-consumer of the first quality; great economy in fuel. This stove is a continuous burner, when the fire is once made the work is done for the winter, as it can be kept burning for an indefinite period, the fuel only requiring to be replenished once in 24 hours. Read the following recommendation:

MR. T. H. ROTHWELL—*Dear Sir*:—I take pleasure in recommending the new coal stove called "the Revolving Light." Having used one last winter, can say I think it the best and most economical stove for parlor or sitting room now in use. J. R. HALL.

Stoves suitable for stores, offices, hotels, and school houses.

Orders will be received and promptly filled for any kind of Stove that may be ordered.

GALVANIZED, RUSSIA, AND SHEET IRON, ZINC,
COAL HODS, SEIVES,
POKERS, SHOVELS,
TEA KETTLES, BAKE PANS, WAFFLE IRONS
SAD IRONS, BRASS & ENAMELLED
PRESERVING KETTLES,
ENAMELLED SAUCE PANS,
TEA BELLS, JAPANNED CHAMBER BUCKETS,
SPITTOONS, WAITERS, LANTERNS,
FLOUR AND PEPPER BOXES,
SAND CUPS, MATCH SAFES (Cast Iron,)
MOLASSES CUPS,
PATENT CLOTHES FRAMES, &c. &c. &c.

Prompt attention to business, moderate prices, competent workmen, and a determination to please, may at all times be expected by those who may favor him with their custom.

THE VAPOR COOKING STOVE.
No Wood, no Coal, no Stove Pipe; no Ashes, no Dirt, no Wood Boxes, no Coal Scuttle, no Kindling Wood,

But a Friction Match,

And the fire in full blast in half a minute, oven hot in two minutes, steak broiled in seven minutes, bread baked in thirty minutes, the fire extinguished in a moment.

Please call and examine it in operation at

Thomas H. Rothwell's Stove Store,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Sole owner of the stove for the State.
Feb. 19—y

THE LATEST NEWS!!

A REAL LIVING CASH STORE! IN MIDDLETOWN,

WHERE YOU CAN FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
LADIES' CLOAKS, COATS & FURS,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHAWLS,
WHITE AND COLORED
BLANKETS!!
COVERLETS, LAP ROBES, Horse Blankets,
HARDWARE, CEDERWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c.

These goods are all bought from first hands for Cash and will be sold at prices lower than the same goods can be sold by any store doing other than a net cash business. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on us since we opened, we now call your attention to the stock now opening, still lower than ever, at the cash store.

J. F. ELIASON & CO.
Nov 12—3mos Lockwood Corner.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK YARD For Sale,

IN New Castle, Del. situated on the Del. R. R. and Delaware River, with plenty of good clay and moulding sand in the yard. There is a siding which runs from the main track of the Del. R. R. alongside of the kiln, where bricks can be loaded without cost of cartage. Water has just been introduced into the town and the town has good Prospets of improving. This is a good opportunity for any one that has a desire to go into the brick business. Address

JOHN GUGER & SON,
sept 24—6m New Castle, Del.

WEDDING RINGS.

No. 35½ SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.
March 6—tf

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the undersigned on the 29th of October, 1870, a Negro Girl, named ADELINE CLARK, about 15 years of age. I hereby forwarn all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account. The above reward will be paid for her return.

WILHELMINA BEASTON,
Nov 19—3t Middletown, Del.

EUGENE M. HANSON. BENJ. P. HANSON

HANSON BROS.

IN THE
TOWN HALL,
Mi dletown, Delaware,

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, comprising in part,

BLACK SILKS,
ALPACAS,
Serges, DeLaines, Poplins, &c. &c.
A full line of Ladies'
White and Colored Trimmings,
SATIN and VELVET,
CUT BIAS.

FLANNELS,
GILBERT'S OPERA, DOMET, CANTON, &C.

CALICOES, BROWN & BLEAHCHED MUSLINS
Cloths, Cassimeres,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
EARTHENWARE, QUEENSWARE,
Groceries, Provisions, &c.

And in fact everything kept in a first-class Dry Goods and GroceryStore.

Special inducements to cash buyers.
oct 29—3m

500,000
OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS
ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD,
FOR SALE,
For Hedging,
VERY LARGE AND FINE.
ALSO, 200,000
SMALL FRUIT PLANTS & VINES,
OF THE BEST VARIETIES OF
STRAWBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
BLACKBERRY,
CURRANT,
GOOSEBERRY,
AND GRAPE.
CONOVER'S COLOSSAL AND GIANT
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.
EARLY ROSE and other SEED POTATOES,

For information and prices, apply to

HENRY CLAYTON,
WOOSIDE SMALL FRUIT NURSERY
MT. PLEASANT, DEL.
oct. 22—6m

Kent County Rail Road.

THE Kent County Rail Road being completed to Kennedyville, trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) for freight and passengers, between Kennedyville and Townsend, where close connection will be made with trains of the Delaware R. R. commencing on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1870,

And will run as follows until further notice:

GOING EAST. LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	GOING WEST. LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.
Kennedyville	7 20		Townsend	11 40	8 00
Black's	7 35		Vandyke's	11 55	8 15
Lambson's	7 50			P.M.	
Massey's	8 05	1 25	Morris'	12 50	8 25
Morris'	8 15	1 40	Massey's	12 20	8 35
Vandyke's	8 22	1 55	Lambson's	12 30	
ARRIVE			Black's	12 40	
Townsend	8 35	2 10	ARRIVE		
			Kenedyville	12 50	

Passengers from Kennedyville, and all stations on the Kent County Rail Road, will reach Wilmington at 10.15, A. M. Philadelphia at 11.45, A. M. and Baltimore at 1.05, P. M.

Passengers for the Kent County Railroad, will leave Baltimore (President Street Depot) at 7.25, A. M. Philadelphia (Depot corner Broad st. and Washington Avenue) at 8.30, A. M. and Wilmington at 10.10, A. M.

A Stage will run between Chestertown and Kennedyville, making close connections with trains East and West. It will leave Chestertown at 5.30, A. M. and returning, leave Kennedyville on arrival of train, and reach Chestertown about 2.30, P. M.

J. B. WINGATE,
apr 30—tf Chief Eng'r and Sup't.

GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

Brokers & Real Estate Agents,
BROAD STREET ABOVE MAIN,
Middletown, Delaware,

ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLLECTION OF

NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c. &c.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, PURCHASE & SELL STOCKS ON COMMISSION,

And offer for sale

Valuable Real Estate,

Comprising some of the most desirable Farms on the Peninsula.

Correspondence by mail solicited.

Refer by permission to the following named gentlemen:

Hon. R. C. Holiday, Sec. of State, Annapolis, Md.
W. R. Bergholz, Memphis & El Paso Pacific Railroad, N. Y.
R. Atkinson, Banker, 41 Broad st. N. Y.
Hon. Richard Schell, 50 Wall " "
Col. Blanton Duncan, Louisville, Ky.
Geo. Beir, Adj. General, Baltimore, Md.
Geo. W. Karsner, McDonough.
J. W. Vandegrift, "
Seyfert, McManus & Co. Philadelphia.
Gen. Robert Patterson, "
B. F. Chatham, Phila. Nat. Bank.
march 17—tf

IGNATIUS C. GRUBB, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

617 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
nov 12—3m

FOR SALE.

ONE Yoke of Extra WORK CATTLE; medium size; good form; well matched in color and in disposition, and well known as superior in every respect. Also, one CART, in good order.

W. GREEN.
ang 13—tf

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

DRESS GOODS.

OUR SECOND OPENING OF
FOREIGN DRESS FABRICS

Embraces many new and seasonable goods not yet exhibited by any other house.

THE VERY LOW PRICES we have been asking for earlier and present offerings (much lower than last year, notwithstanding the war) have induced large and rapid sales.

Although our importations have been on a larger scale than ever before, we already find our stock rapidly diminishing before the active demand thus early made upon it.

Among the almost endless variety of French, German and British fabrics, we would mention

UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF
TONGE POPLINS,
RICH CLOTH PLAIDS,
SATIN LAINE FOR SUITS,
SILK, WOOL, & CORDED POPLINS,
In all the new shades, and full lines of
LOW AND MEDIUM-PRICED
DRESS GOODS,
Adapted to the wants of the most critical as well as the most economical buyer.

BLACK SILKS.

In our advertisement of Black Silks some time since, we gave a list of very low prices at which prices shall continue to sell them for two weeks longer, notwithstanding the general advance.

We have since added to our stock

CHENEY BROS.'
American Black Gros Grain at $1.90.
Same goods offered by our competitors as very cheap at $2.

Shawls and Suits.

We have greatly enlarged our Shawl Department and added thereto

Ready-Made Suits AND **WATERPROOF CLOAKS**

We offer an immense assortment of

BROCHE SHAWLS,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE.
BLANKET SHAWLS,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE.
And all the latest styles of
FANCY SHAWLS.

OUR SUITS AND CLOAKS

Will be made up in our own building, under our personal supervision.

Strawbridge & Clothier,
N. W. CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Oct 1—tf

G. W. W. NAUDAIN

TAKES this method of calling the attention of the public to his Large and Well Selected Stock of

COATINGS, CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Kerseys, Dress Gooods,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
Bro. and Bleached Muslins,

Shawls, Red Flannels, White Flannels, Cotton Flannels, White Blankets, Gray Blankets, Horse Blankets, Lap Robes, Bed Spreads,

HATS, CAPS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Queensware, Earthenware, Oil Cloth, &c. &c.

Farmers, before purchasing elsewhere, will find it to their interest to examine his stock of

Men's Heavy Boots and Shoes,

which he has manufactured of the best material, and on which he guarantees satisfaction.

He has also on hand a good assortment of

MEN'S SEWED AND PEGGED,
SINGLE & DOUBLE UPPER & SOLE,
CALF BOOTS,
Also Ladies' Dress Shoes in various styles.

Prices Reasonable—Large Inducements to Cash Buyers. [Oct 22-tf

NEW BAKERY, IN MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

North East Corner of Lake and Broad Streets.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has commenced the Baking Business in all its departments, and will keep constantly on hand,

Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Pies, Candy,

And will supply Weddings, and Parties, with all sorts of Cakes at short notice.

He has engaged a first class Baker to attend to the business.

He will also continue the Painting Business in all its Branches. FRANCIS TARONI.
March 6, 1869—tf

DR. KLINE, *at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute*, 931 Arch St.; Prof. Dalton, 238 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O., and Dr. Greene, at Charlotte, N. C., are makers of all Cancer Antidotes knife or caustic and with but little root and fibre is moved, if taken in not return. Beware fessors, with their ments, stealing our ments. No others ing astonishing by their great without the medicine, pain. Every killed and retime and can of bogus Probogus treatadvertisehave these treatments. None other should ever be used. For particulars, send for circular, call, or address as above.

CANCERS TUMORS ULCERS

sept 17—3mos

THE LATEST DISCOVERY

Dobbins Vegetable HAIR RENEWER

A Color and Dressing that will not Burn the Hair or Injure the Head.

It makes Hair soft and fine, restoring its natural color without dyeing, by imparting a healthy and vigorous growth.

IT IS ALTOGETHER UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

PREPARED ONLY BY J. B. DOBBINS,
426 North Eighth St., Philada.
Price $1.00, large bottles.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without my signature, and I put my name to no goods that are not of surpassing excellence.

J. B. Dobbins

sept 24—6m

EDWIN HALL,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET
PHILADELPHIA,

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF

BLACK SILKS, Best Makes,
COLORED SILKS in all Desirable Shades,
"PIMS" IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED & PLAIN IRISH POPLINS,
SERGES AND SATIN CLOTHS,
PLAID POPLINS AND SERGES.

The latest styles of Dress Goods constantly receiving and for sale at the lowest prices.

A full stock of MOURNING GOODS always an hand.

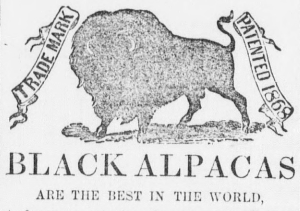
BLACK POPLINS, MOHAIRS & ALPACAS,
SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
CLOAK VELVETS, PURE SILK,
Best Goods Imported.
Silk Plushes! Silk Plushes!!
In all desirable shades.
Water-proof Cloths,
Cloths for Ladies wear,
Velveteens of Silk Finish,
Cloths for Men and Boy's wear.

Table linens, napkins, sheetings, towelings shirtings, flannels, blankets, counterpanes, piano and table covers, embroideries, laces, white goods; gloves, &c. We deal in good goods, and will sell at such prices as will give satisfaction.

The Market and Chestnut street Cars will convey you to within a few doors of the store.

EDWIN HALL,
oct 22 3m 28 *South Second St. Phila.*

THE CELEBRATED



BLACK ALPACAS

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

And are recognized as the only real standard Alpaca for the United States.

THE Alpacas we offer for the Autumn and Winter trade possess the shade of black best adapted to the present taste.

We have them at 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 85, 90 cents and $1 per yard, which is fully 20 per cent. less than ever offered to the public before by the retail trade.

Also a full stock of

PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOS,
All Wool Delaines,
CALICOES, MUSLINS, FLANNELS,
Blankets, Cloths,
Cassimeres and Kerseys,

which will be sold at the lowest prices on the most reasonable terms.

A liberal Discount for Cash.

J. A. REYNOLDS & SONS.
oct 15—tf Middletown, Del.

1115 Hopkins' Philadelphia 1115 HOOP SKIRT MAUFACTORY,

No. 1115 Chestnut St. Girard Row,
Formerly 628 Arch St. Philadelphia.

A complete assortment of all the new Fall Shapes of our Celebrated "Champion" Hoop Skirts, in every length and size, together with our own make of "Keystone" Skirts, (second quality,) and full lines of good Eastern made skirts, for sale, wholesale and retail, at prices just reduced below those of any former season. Our Champion Skirts more than sustain their reputation for superiority over all others, and are now sold at such prices as will meet the views of all, and are warranted in every respect.

CORSETS! CORSETS!! CORSETS!!!—Our assortment of Corsets contains over 100 kinds and prices, and includes every desirable kind, such as Thomson's Glove Fitting, J. Beckel's, R. Werly's, Madam Foy's, and Mrs. Moody's "Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Supporting" Corsets in all grades, together with Misses' and Children's, and every grade of hand made Corsets, ranging in prices as follows:—45c, 58c, 69c, 75c, 80c, 83c, 85c, 90c, 94c, $1, $1 11, $1 14, $1 19, $1 25, &c. up to $7 00.

Panier Bustles in 27 styles, from 35 cents up to $3 25. Ladies' under-garments in all kinds and prices. Night Dresses from $1 to $9 20. Infant's dresses, long and short, from $2 35 to $13. Gored Muslin Skirts, 6 Tucks, 75 cts.; 10 Tucks, 94c.; 15 Tucks, $1 32, &c. &c. up to $10.

Hoop Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired, at manufactory and sales rooms, 1115 Chestnut st. Philadelphia.

Call or send for circulars.
sept 24—3mos WM. T. HOPKINS.

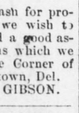
GIBSON'S PRICE CURRENT.

Eggs	25cts.	Lard	16cts.
Butter	40.	Hogs	11.
Chickens, dressed	14.	Hogs, alive	10.
Ducks "	14.	Potatoes, round	80.
Turkeys "	16.	Feathers	65.
Geese "	12.	Honey	20.

The above prices will be paid in cash for produce delivered in good order; and we wish to say that we keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions which we will sell reasonably for cash, at the Corner of Broad and Anderson Streets, Middletown, Del.

March 26—tf Wm. Z. GIBSON.

30,000 Peach Trees



FOR SALE, comprising all the usual varieties grown in Delaware.

sept 10—3mos.* SEWELL C. BIGGS.

ONLY

ONE PRICE!!

W. M. KENNARD,

306

MARKET STREET.

WILMINGTON,

DELAWARE,

OFFERS ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS OF

BRITISH, FRENCH,

AND

AMERICAN DRESS GOODS,

EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET.

The attention of close cash buyers is called to the following specialties:

BLACK ALPACAS,

BLACK VELVETINES,

French Plaids,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

SILK POPLINS,

Black Silks, Colored Silks,

BLACK SATIN,

SILK VELVETS,

SHAWLS,

Also a large and fine stock of

TAPESTRY,

Brussels, Three-Ply, and

INGRAIN CARPETS,

OIL CLOTH,

WINDOW SHADES,

STAIR RODS,

&c. &c. &c,

AT LESS THAN THE USUAL

RETAIL PRICE.

W. M. KENNARD,

306 Market Street.

WILMINGTON,

DELAWARE.

Oct. 18 1870—y